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The Absent One.

The summer sun is shining bright,
Balmy and sweet the breezes blow,
Fair Nature clothed in robes of light.
Would fain her joy on me bestow;
But ah! in vain the sun doth shine,
Charmless the breeze, the bird, the flower;
For she who made them all divine
Has gone, and they have lost their power.

Alas! without her brilliant smile
The sheen of morn is midnight gloom.
Earth can no more my soul beguil,
My life is but a living tomb;
Without her voice, the melody
Combined of all harmonious things,
Is only dissonance to me,
The sound of harps with broken strings.

Her Eye is like the radiand star
That ushers in the dawn of day,
Through danger's night when sorrow mar,
A sleepless watch it keeps alway'
Till peace and safety come again;
Without its beams I dwell alone,
Forlorn among the sons of men,
My pleasure hope and mission gone.

Come back my beautious angle, come!
And never more from me depart:
O, seek thy final rest and home
Within my loving arms and heart!
Together we will roam around,
And in the scenes before us find
The glories of each sight and sound
Reflected from each other's mind.

THE CAMEO.

much! —Th—cie! Felicie Brevard! Come here directly!"

The soft French name had a queer sound, coming from Mrs. Monson's thin lips and acid voice. Felicie came slowly up the stairs to where Mrs. Monson stood talking volubly with her lodger, Mr. Thornton.

"Felicie, walk a little faster!" said Mrs. Monson, sharply. "Here is Mr. Thornton, that has missed his finest cameo. You were in his room dusting, yesterday."

"It was a head of Apollo," said Mr. Thornton. "I bought it in Naples. Could you have swept it behind the furniture?"

At the first mention of the cameo, Felicie put her hand in her pocket, she turned deathly pale, and a half cry escaped her.

"Have you got it?" cried Mr. Monson, shrilly. "If you have, out of these doors you shall pack. Trouble enough I have had with you already—and all of your relations!"

She seized her by her shoulders, and attempted to put her hand into her pocket. Felicie resisted desperately. She was as white as a ghost."

"Come, come, Mrs. Monson! The cameo is not worth all that," said Mr. Thornton.

It was really worth enough to have made Felicie open her innocent eyes wider than they had ever opened before.

Mr. Thornton had often noticed Felicie. He believed her to be honest, and he saw that she was terrified at Mrs. Monson's violence.

"But I mean to get to the bottom of it," said Mrs. Monson.

Thornton caught her by the wrist and forced her to unloose Felicie. He gave her a look before which the shrewishness vanished like smoke.

"You had better go down stairs," said he, quietly, "I will settle this with Felicie."

Mrs. Monson walked submissively down stairs, and left Thornton and the frightened girl alone.

"Now," said Thornton, kindly, but with determination in his voice, "tell me how all this happened?"

Felicie put her hand in her pocket, and handed out the cameo.

"I know you won't believe me," she said, bursting into tears; but I did not steal it."

"I believe you," said Thornton. "Go on."

"I was dusting in your room. I put my handkerchief on the mantlepiece. When I took it up I did not notice that I took anything with it. When I got down stairs I felt it in my pocket. I was hurrying to put it back when I found you and Mrs. Monson here."

She was very pretty when she cried. She had a delicate beauty very different from Mrs. Monson's buxom daughters. He wondered how two types so different could be produced in the same family.

"Are you Mrs. Monson's neice?" he asked.

"No!" she answered, with a ring of indignation. "My mother was Mr. Monson's sister, and a lady. My father was French."

"And how came you here?"

"My father and mother died, and I had nowhere else to go."

She began to cry again.

Thornton had never felt so sorry for any human being in his life.

"And have you never been educated?" he inquired, after a pause.

"I can read and write, and I can speak French. My father was a French teacher, and he used to say to me, when I was a little thing: 'Felicie, you must study hard some of these days, and you must play and sing;' but I cannot play, and I have no heart to sing."

Thornton looked at her in silence for some time.

"I have never benefited others much, but this is a chance I will not let slip. Felicie, how would you like to go to school, and then learn some business that would make you independent—such as flower-making?"

"Or dress-making," responded the practical Felicie.

"Very well," said Thornton. "I know of a respectable place where you can live. Let me see—you are about fifteen?"

"Nearly eighteen," said Felicie.

Thornton stared.

She was, then, quite a woman, and an uncommonly pretty one, too, he said to himself.

"You are sure you will not repent? But perhaps I am wrong in taking you away from your natural guardians in this manner."

"You may take me away or not," said Felicie, coolly. "But if some one does not take me away I shall take myself away. I am going now to get everything I have, and nothing will induce me to sleep another night under this roof."

That settled it. Thornton took a card and wrote an address on it, and in less than an hour Felicie presented herself at her new friend's, with a basket containing all of her worldly possessions.

Mrs. Monson came home to find Felicie gone, and no clue to her, while Felicie was being snugly ensconced in a little sunny room at Miss Shepard's.

Miss Shepard had been an humble friend and dependent of Russell Thornton's mother, and was only too glad to have it in her power to do anything for "Mr. Russell."

Thornton appeared in the evening, and fixed upon a plan for Felicie's future arrangements.

"You shall have a certain amount a month," said he, "beyond your board. With that you may do as you please. You may go to school, or learn dressmaking, or anything else you like. I leave for New York to-morrow evening, and in a week I sail for London. I shall be in Europe certainly for three years, and at the end of that time I shall look you up to see what you have made of yourself."

Felicie looked at him with her pretty dark eyes brimming over with tears. She had learned to dread and fear strangers. These two—Russell Thornton and Miss Shepard—were the only two who had ever been kind to her in all her life.

"I will try—I will try!" was all she could say.

Thornton rose to say good-by.

"When I come back I expect to be dazzled with your acquirements."

He shook hands with her as he spoke, and then with Miss Shepard, and the next moment she saw his graceful figure disappear in the darkness. She turned to Miss Shepard.

"Will he ever—do you think he will ever come back?" she asked, with quivering lips.

"Of course. Three years will slip by easily."

It seemed an eternity to lood forward to, in Felicie's imagination.

The next day, she said to Miss Shepard:

"Do you know what I am going to do with what Mr. Thornton gives em?I intend to learn to sing!"

"Learn to sing!" said Miss Shepard, in the same tone as if she had said, "Learn to fly!"

"Yes," said Felicie—"to sing like the great opera-singers. My mother sang beautifully, and I mean to sing like her."

Miss Shepard interposed no objection, and she soon learned to oppose nothing that Felicie said. She was so bright, and so helpful! Miss Shepard's dull little house had never known any youthful merriment, and it warmed the poor old soul's heart to feel Felicie's active and magnetic young presence about her.

She sunned herself, as it were, in Felicie's youth and beauty; and Felicie found herself soon to be the very apple of Miss Shepard's eye.

She had begun her singing lessons the week after Thornton left, and might be heard trilling and caroling down in Miss Shepard's stuffy little parlor, and touching light chords on Miss Shepard's wheezy old piano, all day long.

Nor did she forget to learn some other things besides. She never knew herself to be fond of books. Her life had been so hard and colorless that she really did not know what she liked except singing. But she read with a steady purpose of improvement that worked wonders. She bought copy-books and changed her unformed, childish handwriting for one full of vigor.

She had a natural quickness in learning everything that belonged to domestic affairs, and two years slipped away in a happiness and content that poor Felicie had never dreamed of.

About this time, when Felicie was twenty, she saw an advertisement for a first soprano in one of the great city church choirs. She determined to apply for it, and without saying a word to Miss Shepard, she slipped off, and went to the vestry-room where the candidates were being examined.

When she found herself before so many persons, and saw the strange professor who presided at the organ, her heart sank; but when at last "Miss Brevard" was called forward, and she saw the familiar notes, her voice returned to her. She had never felt more mistress of herself. She sang with inspiration. Her voice was so pure, and rich and beautiful in tone and compass that she knew almost intuitively that she would succeed. And, indeed, about a week afterward, she received a letter from the choir committee, who "having made inquiries about her, and finding she was a suitable person, would be glad to have her accept the place of first soprano. The salary would be five hundred dollars, with the privilege of taking lessons from any professor she might select in the city, not to cost more than [illegible]

Felicie rushed up stairs to show it to Miss Shepard.

"Just think! Five hundred dollars! And only to sing for it! And lessons from Barilli! What I have longed for and could not afford!"

Miss Shepard looked at her in delighted surprise.

"Oh, Felicie, dear! what will Mr. Russell say?"

"Don't you think he will like it?" said Felicie, stopping short.

"Of course he will, my darling."

"Then it's all right," said Felicie, skipping off to answer her letter.

In a little while Felicie began to think she took a wicked pleasure in her voice. She could not but be proud of it. Sunday became a day of triumph to her. She felt that when she sung her solos every note was listened to with delighted attention; but she kept down her innocent, girlish vanity by saying to herself:

"When Mr. Thornton comes home he will have heard so many fine voices that mine will be nothing to him; and if he sees that I am vain of it, he will be utterly disgusted with me."

She had been singing in the choir one whole winter. It was the afternoon of Easter Sunday, and the church was packed to hear Miss Brevard sing.

She had never sung so gloriously; she felt a delicious sense of impending happiness.

At last the service was over; the people had flocked out; the sexton would be around in half an hour to lock up everything for the night.

Felicie remained. When everyone had left the church she stole to the organ and began playing. Then she began to sing a simple little hymn that Miss Shepard had told her was the favorite of Russell Thornton's mother.

"I never heard anybody but she sing it," she often said, as she heard Felicie singing it.

She thought she was entirely alone in the great, dark church, while the twilight shadows slowly crept in the stained-glass windows; but there was some one else. A gentleman sat in the corner of the church, who turned around so as to face the choir.

It was over in a few minutes. Felicie rose and made her way down the rickety steps that led from the choir gallery. When she got to the church door the gentleman came forward out of the dusk, and caught her two hands in his.

"Felicie!" was all he said.

"I thought you were not coming back for three years; and now—I am so startled!"

"Are you sorry, Felicie?"

"No," said Felicie, boldly.

They walked together toward Felicie's home in the soft spring evening.

"How gloriously you sing, Felicie!" said Thornton. "But do you know that little hymn you sang last was my mother's hymn?"

"I knew it," said Felicie. "Miss Shepard told me so, and taught it to me; and I have often thought I would learn to sing—much better than I do now—and sing it to you."

They lingered on the way home, so that Miss Shepard was quite miserable when they came in.

"I knew something pleasant was going to happen," Felicie said, "for I felt a bird singing in my heart all day.

In a week people were saying:

"Do you know Russell Thornton is going to marry that pretty girl, with the French name, who sings in St. Peter's Church?"

The report was true.

"Do brides ever select their wedding presents?" asked Felicie, just before they were married.

"I don't know," said Russell, laughing; "but you may."

"Then give me that head of Apollo. Oh, what a lucky thing thing it was that I unconsciousfy stole it!"

A Nice Little Railroad.

One of the most curious railroads in the world is the ten-inch gauge road running from North Bellerica, Mass., to Bedford. It was at first hooted at by the people, but the road was completed, making a length of about eight and a-half miles. There are eleven bridges on the road, one of which is over 100 feet long. The rails weigh twenty-five pounds to the yard. The road is well built and equipped. One grade is of 125 feet. The cars and engines will at first sight create wonder and admiration. Their perfect proportions give them a handsome appearance. They are constructed very near the ground, giving them great advantages of safety. The cars have an aisle with one seat on each side in the same manner as ordinary cars have two seats, each person having a seat to himself. The cars are supplied with closets, water tanks, are heated by steam, and have all the modern improvements. They weigh but four and a-half tons, ordinary cars weighing on an average of eighteen tons. The trains run at the rate of twenty miles an hour with perfect safety. The engine is placed behind the tender, giving it greater adhesion to the track. They weigh eight tons and draw two passenger and two freight cars. The cost of the railroad was $4,500 per mile.

Love of Confectionary.

A French writer says that in the United States the confectionery shops for ladies are as numerous as the liquor shops for men. American girls have a passion for sweet stuff. They only leave one bonbon shop to go and sit down in another. We thought, he adds, that the French women were the worst gourmandes of the Old and New Worlds. We have now to offer them our most humble excuses.

CHRIST'S SENTENCE OF DEATH.

An Alleged Copy of the most Memorable Judicial Senetnce ever Pronounced.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world, namely, that of death against the Saviour, with the remarks which the *Journal Le Droit* has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. It is word for word as follows:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendant of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the twenty-fourth day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas.

Pontius Pilate, intendant of the province of Lower Galilee, sitting to judgment in the presidential seat of the Praetors, sentence Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious teitimonials of the people prove.

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the law.
4. He calls himself the son of God.
5. He calls himself, falsely, the King of Israel.
6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurion Quirillis Cornelius to bring him to the place of execution; forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee.
2. John Zorababel.
3. Raphael Robani.
4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gates of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1280, in the city of Aquilia, in the kingdom of Naples, by a search made for Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the commission of arts in the French army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Casert. The Carthusians obtained, by their petitions, that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the commission of arts. Dennon had a fac-simile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard on the sale of his cabinet for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubt, as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the gospel.

Marriage.

Happy unions are always voluntary, not only at the beginning, but as long as life lasts. Love cannot be made free by a change of statutes. It cannot be found or lost under any circumstances. If the state should listen to the petitions of those who ask that sex relations be exempt from control, the experience of a quarter of a century would convince the world that the old, long-tried monogamic solution of the sex question is the wise one. There are evident reasons why such a result would come. In all the past emotional experience of the race, it has been found impossible to create an intense idealization of more than one subject at one time; and it has been found, too, that when such an idealization has been tested by knowledge and time, it does not diminish, but deepens; and that the effect of this long-continued idealization is to create the best conditions of development, both for those who exercise it, and for those toward whom it is directed. Now, if the best conditions of happiness are once secured they should be maintained. It is not possible to bring out all the results of this mutual sex idealization in any short period of association. The fact that the association is a permanent one gives it earnestness and dignity. It would not be possible to extract from a half-dozen associations, extending over a period of twenty-five years, the same amount of fine character development as would come from one fortunate association lasting for the same time. When we are once sure of the wisdom, integrity and affection of some friend through long experience, we spend no more brain activity in learning his peculiarities of character and in adapting ourselves to them. The association of man and wife is rather moral and affectional than intellectual. It is a rest, a certainty, a point of departure for other activities. Once settled and safely settled, we waste no power in readjusting the relations, but take the fruit as it ripens, without the need of uprooting the old and planting new trees.

It is remarkable what little bites a woman takes when eating in the presence of her sweetheart. What a little mouth she has then! But wait until wash-day comes. Watch her when she goes to hang up clothes and gets in a hurry. By the time she gets the big ends of fifteen clothes-pins in that mouth, you will begin to think that it a pretty good-sized hearty mouth, after all.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

Women who have not fine teeth laugh only with their eyes.

Washington ladies visited the races on horse-back in large numbers.

New York women wear tea gowns made in the style of the First Empire.

Mrs. Jessie Fremont has organized classes in history among the poor settlers in Arizona.

An Eastern paper says "it is Mrs. Carlyle who should have the monument for the fortitude she displayed in living so many years with such a man."

Miss Parloa's School of Cookery in Boston has closed its four years' existence, not having been marked with sufficient success to warrant its continuance.

A lady physician says: "The prime cause of weakness and disease among our women and girls is owing to errors in dress and lack of physical exercise, in fact, utter laziness.

To those who have wondered why artificial currants were made both of jet and silk, the information is given that the former are to represent ripe and the latter unripe fruit; so states a Parisian authority.

It is prophesied that a new artist, Mrs. Lakey, of Sandusky, Ohio, will soon outrival Rosa Bonheur in animal painting. She has been quietly studying in Paris under the master, Van Marcke, and has only lately returned to this country.

Fashion Notes.

Fans, pockets and collarettes of bright surah, trimmed with Spanish lace of the same color, are worn with black dresses.

Rough straw, trimmed with feathers and satin surah, is the proper Summer traveling bonnet, according to a good authority.

An elegant parasol of black satin is lined with old gold satin, has an Aryma handle, while the outside is worked with gold thread in vermicelli pattern.

The Porte-Bonheur parasol has a large ring at the top and can be hung on the hand by the ring, which is exactly like the silver bangle bracelets so much worn.

Fringes of all kinds are very fashionable—soft, wavy silk fringes, marabout fringes, feather fringes, as well as the old-fashioned, twisted cord fringe, with each end finishing in a little loop.

A stylish Jersey has the bodice of stockinette cloth, and is worked with gold silk in chain stitch. A pointed ornament adorns the front at throat and is carried to center of the buttoned back.

Jackets and casaquins of brocaded satin are made quite plain without any trimmings, and worn with satin skirts the color of the ground of the brocade. Lace ruffles or pleatings finish the neck and the sleeves of the basques.

A visite of pompadour surah, with dark-emerald, green ground, covered with small pink rosebuds and leaves, is trimmed on all the edges with black marabout feathers, powdered with the colors of the surah, blended with equally minute dots of silver and gold.

The mousquetaire glove, through which the hand slips, has two buttons to draw the glove in position and show the slender wrist. These gloves come in all lengths from four-button length to sixteen-button length; in each case the hand slips through and there are two buttons at the wrist.

Plain Dress.

Gaudy ornamentation and a profusion of jewelry are out of place on a lady. She should be more ashamed of false jewelry than a plain, cheap dress. A lady of maturer years, in a well-fitting dark silk, real jewelry of none, and her own hair—all the better if it is white—is also dressed for a ball. True womanhood includes all the delicate refinements that overflow in the perfect glove, the well-fitting shoe, the pretty stocking, the neat frills, the becoming bonnet. The American woman, to do her only justice, is a neat creature by instinct, and, if she occasionally gives too much thought to dress, she is still to be admired and commended for her daintiness.

Taste.

An expensively furnished room is not always attractive. A lady of refined instinct and training, by means of a few cheap but of their kind good pictures, book engravings, or cartoons, and such like, a bundle of strips and straws, some pretty Japanese or Chinese decorations, the judicious appliance and arrangement of such pretty things as artistic taste will suggest—will do more toward making a little parlor charming, homelike and artistic than thousands of dollars spent on vulgar and inartistic arrangement.

The True Metal.

By answering a boor in his own rude fashion, you sink yourself to his level. "My boy," said a father to his young son, "treat every one with politeness; even those who are rude to you. For remember that you show courtesy to others, not because they are gentlemen, but because you are one."

TRUE LOVE.—This noble passion contains all the elements of self-sacrifice. Love that pines, and whines, and envies, and feels spiteful at every attention not lavished on itself and its own gratification is not love at all, although it goes so often by the name, and is mistaken for it.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Sam Reeves, the English tenor, is very ill, and his life is despaired of.

They have a lady superintendent in one of the mines in Nevada and also one in Colorado.

The only form of oath among the Shoshone Indians is, "The earth hears me, the sun hears me; shall I lie?"

Washington men bet their money on a bay nag, that being almost the only color seen among the equine in that city.

A correction of the census bulletin gives Rome, Ga., a population of 10,923 instead of 6,152 as previously reported.

The French Budget Committee and the government have agreed to abolish the paper tax, yielding annually 16,000,000f.

Wm. Ott, one of Napoleon's soldiers at Leipsic and Waterloo, died at Watertown, Wis., recently, aged ninety-one years.

Caroline S. Blake, who died at Long Branch, was at the time of her death the oldest actress of native birth in this country.

And still they die from jumping the rope. A little girl in Wisconsin lately died from that cause, as many have done elsewhere.

A Western society paper announces that at Deadwood balls it is no longer considered *en regle* to smoke a clay pipe while dancing.

A Madison, Ind., teacher died at that place lately, leaving orders that her body should be cremated in the Le Moyne furnace.

SOME TRASH WE EAT.

Some Old and New Food Adulterations in Common Use Everywhere.

Prof. C. L. Mees, in conversation with a Louisville (Ky.) *Courier Journal* reporter, said of adulterated foods:

"In some respects these matters have been exaggerated, and again in others but one-half has been said. Few have any idea to what extent commercial articles of food are adulterated; yet it is fortunate that many of these are harmless. It is, of course, unjust to pay for articles represented as pure, and have palmed off mixtures either injurious or inferior on account of admixtures."

"What are some of the things that are most adulterated?" asked the reporter.

"I will mention a few, some of which have been already referred to [illegible] paper. Sugar, candies and syrups [illegible] largely mixed with glucose; this in itself is not hurtful. The unfortunate circumstance is that in the manufacture of much of it sulphuric acid is used, which is not entirely eliminated, so that a considerable quantity remains. It is unhealthy, of course, to take this into the stomach continually. It may be readily detected by any chemist, and such an injurious admixture traced. The purchase of crystalized sugar, such as is known as cogee sugar, will ensure the purchaser; glucose can be crystallized only with the greatest difficulty. Powdered and crushed sugar can be more readily adulterated. Pickles, chow-chow, etc., are very generally colored with copper, which, with the vinegar, makes a very dangerous combination. The pickles are usually immersed in vinegar which has been heated in copper vessels, or are handled with copper ladles, or sometimes have copper actually added in the form of its salts. People are themselves to blame for such artificial coloring, as many will not buy pickle unless it is of the bright green color imparted by this metal. The taking into the system of such poison as copper must be injurious."

"Are not the colors of candies injurious?"

"Many of them are very injurious. Aniline is used very much for such colors, and much of it is poisonous. In quite a number of instances these aniline colors have caused really severe poisoning where they have been used to color garments, especially stockings, where irritation to the skin has resulted, followed by absorption into the blood. Copying pencils, now much used, can cause injury by wetting the composition with the tongue. The habit of close veiling by ladies is a very injurious one also, coloring matter often vitiating the air thus breathed, aside from the fact that to some extent, the more or less fœtid matter of the breath is retained in the meshes and contaminates the air breathed over and over again. Even though the skin may become tanned a little, the robust color attained will improve rather than detract from the beauty of the fair sex, who I hope will excuse the allusion, if you see fit to mention it. However, we have wandered from our subject. Flour is often mixed with alum to whiten the bread, and thus renders a medium article saleable. Ground coffee is mixed with beans, chicory, etc.; even bean coffee has been known to be mixed with clay beans. Spices, etc., are frequently adulterated, fortunately most of these are harmless."

"What do you think about canned fruits and meats?"

"Many are of inferior quality, and sometimes very dangerous, [illegible] poor quality of tins being used, containing much lead, which will combine with the acids, forming poisonous salts. The meat is of poor quality, as its characteristics of form, color, etc., are lost in the canning process. It is very unfortunate that here, where we are in the midst of the very best stock region, so much poor meat should come to our markets. Well-fed cattle are brought here, and diseased meat is sold, while meat is shipped to other [illegible]

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SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

We guarantee that "Joyce" will have but few critics.

The battle at Albany still goes on and the end is not yet.

Thanks to Mr. J. W. Lavatt for an invitation to attend the graduating exercises of Lincoln University next Tuesday.

We want it to be distinctly understood that the ADVOCATE has its columns open for communications relating to what is of *public* concern.

You may well imagine what "a hornet's nest" OBSERVER has stirred up among the "Israel" people when you know that a lawyer's opinions on the liability of OBSERVER for a suit for libel were sought.

Rev. B. T. Tanner of the *Christian Recorder* goes to Europe to attend the Methodist Ecumenical council and to look after the publishing interests of the A. M. E. Church. He has our very best wishes for his health and his success.

The resignation of Auditor McGrew, though somewhat a surprise, will occasion much regret. Mr. McGrew has been very fair in in his treatment of the colored clerks lately under his authority, of whom there were more than in any other bureau of the Government.

HAMPTON.

This historical ground, memorable in war and peace, is becoming more and more interesting. The school was organized in 1868, with fifteen scholars under the control of the American Missionary Association. since which time it has steadily increased in numbers. The school has grown so great that it staggers under its own weight. This school is a normal school, but differs from other normal schools in this respect: various kinds of industries are taught there, just the very thing for our boys and girls, and if every colored school in the South had the industries connected with them that Hampton has, in twenty years a new epoch would dawn for our people. Too little interest is taken by the parents of our children, in regard to teaching them how to work. They often forget to teach their boys how to handle the plane as well as the pen. But unless our boys are taught industries they will fail to make the men they ought to make.

At Hampton our youth are taught how to farm: to rear horses and cattle, to saw lumber, to work with knitting machines and to print news papers—and many other things. By getting such work to do they are enabled to pay their way through school and when they come out they will not feel dependent on any one.

We differ with Gen. Armstrong in some things in regard to the elevation of the Negro; but we shake hands with him in regard to Industrial Schools, and we believe that he has conferred one of the greatest blessings in the world upon our people when he established it where it is.

Would that some philanthropist would come to this city and do the same for our colored youth. There are 7,000 colored people in the district, and there are not 57 colored boys to-day learning any trades that amount to anything. Can't some of our prominent colored men in the District do something in this direction?

HOUSES FOR OUR PEOPLE.

On every tongue the beauty of Washington finds ceaseless praise. Her well graded and paved streets, her miles of parking and terraces with their borders of trees and their background of splendid residences, is a theme on which those resident grow as eloquent as visitors from abroad. At this season of the year when nature gives additional beauty by its uniform setting of matchless green, and the sound of the trowel is heard, the imagination easily forecasts a city which, more and more, will become the Nation's pride—in fact as well as in fancy, one of the most beautiful of cities the world has ever seen or conceived.

But to this beautiful picture there are dark and sombre shadows. The improvement of the city, so far as residences are concerned, is confined mainly to palatial mansions for the rich and houses for those who can live luxuriously and at ease. Either they are the only ones making the improvements which on every side compel the passer-by to stop and admire, or interesting capitalists have to light an estimate upon the needs of the middle classes o society.

Whatever may be the cause the fact remains that comparatively few houses are being erected in desirable localities the rent of which brings them within the reach of the middle classes who depend upon the higher grades of manual labor and the lower kinds of clerical work for support. More especially is this true with regard to the middle classes of the colored people of this community. Here they form a distinctive element whose well being is one of the conditions of the welfare general. This class is proportionately more numerous than with the whites, even if their average condition, judging from the wages earned, is much lower. For this class there is no such thing as desirable tenements with modern improvements, renting from ten to fifteen dollars per month. Here, as elsewhere, the exception proves the rule; but the majority live in houses unfit for habitation in this day and time; hence, by the way an explanation, if not a fruitful cause of the mortality which for eight years has been an alarming characteristic of our colored population

Houses posessing bath rooms, ranges, closets, stationary tubs etc. accessible to the most ordinary white man or woman, respectable in appearance, are out of the reach of the "official class" of colored people, because of their "race or color." As for the "middle class" of colored people—those who are porters at stores, janitors, mechanics, waiters, expressmen etc., the figures at which each house rents,—twenty eight to twenty five dollars per month—would be a sufficient veto; but they have the consolation of knowing that they can have the desirable low priced tenements of to day just as the faithful body servant inherits the cast off garments of his employer—when they become out of shape and repair.

Here then there is a field for enterprise and capital—to build neat brick houses from four to six rooms containing modern conveniences and which can be rented from twelve to twenty per month. There is plenty of available space in sections of the city, in which it would pay to erect such buildings costing from six hundred to one thousand dollars. Since such houses pay a higher percentage on the amount invested than more costly ones, we are surprised that some shrewd business firm has not given such homes within the ability of the average colored renter as furnish some of the conditions by which a more ennobled home-life is possible.

This is a good field for the NATIONAL HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION. As the majority of the stock in this association is held by three gentlemen, pastors of influential congregations among us—gentlemen remarkable for their intergity and bnsiness character,—we look forward to see such a change in the policy of their association as will gradually open the way to successful work in the direction indicated.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY BACCALAUREATE.

The Baccalaureate Sermon to the class of eighty-one at Howard University was delivered by its President Dr. W. W. Patton, last Sunday afternoon. The text was "Be thou strong; therefore show thyself a man"

The speaker treated his subject under three general divisions: 1st. That something is due from us to our physical natures. 2nd. That we owe a debt to our intellectual manhood. 3rd. That we must also have regard for our moral and physical manhood.

Dr. Patton, referring to our physical nature made a plea for outdoor exercises by those whose employment is of a sedentary character because, of the conditions, for a healthy existence. He said, that those going from collegiate into active life should not limit themselves to the modicum of knowledge gained at school, but that as life long study was a condition of intellectual growth and developement, they should never be without some course of study. The tribute of Thomas Carlyle to his father in his Reminiscences, was most eloquently given as an example of moral power. The moral nature of mankind, Dr. Patton remarked, differentiates us from the brute creation: it is the God-like part of the moral universe of which God is the central sun. An educated christian he held up as the model man and Christ as the great living example. After these generalizations, he made the particular application of his discourse. Those who go forth from the several departments of Howard were identified with a race whose manhood, while recognized by the law of the land, was denied almost universally in practice, therefore, it, must be so manifested by them as to command recognition. There were two ways by which this recognition could be accomplished: 1st. Recognition of practical equality would be secured whenever colored men could be found working in successful rivalry with white men on equal terms, in politics and in business.

While occasionally, as in the recent instance in the Medical Department where one colored young man bore off the laurels in a class in which he was the only colored representative. the excellencies of colored men in such positions as a rule, do not receive due credit. 2nd. In independent methods there is a wide field, while that in which they can co-operate on *equal* terms with white men is limited.

He, then, advised the young men who go forth to set up for themselves stores, associations, factories etc. if they found those in existence closed against their admission, for while the example of a colored man in a store owned and managed by white brains and capital is proof of his abilities, yet one at the head of an establishment owned and controlled by those of his own race reflected greater capacity. The employment of colored men on the editorial or reportorial staff of a great newspaper, in which he could display his journalistic ability, would certainly be creditable, but the establishment of newspapers controlled by colored men, in large centres of that population—primarily addressed to and dependent upon colored people for their support, eventually developed into exponents of their opinion, would come to be sought after and be consulted by all leaders of thought and public opinion, and thus become a great power.

The same idea Dr. Patton developed from an ecclesiastical point of view. He instanced the 15th. Street church with its cultured pastor, its trained choir, its intelligent congregation, St Luke's with its sceolarly rector and refined congregation; and the A. M. E. connection for rapid progress along the line of an educated ministry and its publishing interests. This he gave as one of the most healthful signs of progress. It was this idea as to the field for an educated ministry which gave to the theological department its special mission.

Dr. Patton then exhorted the graduates to the practice of those heroic and virtues which develop christian character even under adversity and closed his sermon in a peroration which was listened to with rapt attention.

[Since the above was put in type, we have received a copy of that portion of Dr. Patton's sermon in which he makes the practical application referred to in the imperfect summary which we have published.]

"Joyce's" Reply to "Quiz"

One of the greatest evils which threaten young writers is obscurity. Let me then thank my unknown friend, Quiz, for having, through the "Few Questions to Joyce," lifted me into notice. Has she been meditating this attack ever since the publication of "Notes to Girls" months previous? Since that period sufficient time has elapsed for the production of an elaborate tretise on any abstruse subject. The public mind, with its fondness for shifting scenes, its delight in variety, is not supposed to retain, at this date, a clear conception as to what "Joyce" did say several months ago. My fair besieger seems to forget that of the six Notes to Girls but one pertained to that topic which she was "somewhat astonished" at my "taking up." But, if from her silence on other points I am to infer she believes that, outside of the paper on domestic duties, I do practice what I preach, I thank her most heartily for what I shall still deem her good opinion of me.

People should not talk with such degree of confidence about what they simply "hear." Does Quiz know that Joyce is "one of the girls," or is this another thing she has only *heard*? Were I one of those giddy young creatures, I verily believe I would use your disclosure of what you consider my non-virtues as a disenchanter of troublesome suitors. Does my dash of sentiment make you think me a girl? Well, I admit I have been in love, and that gives us all—the brave and the fair—a streak of romance. May be when I appear as an adviser on the management of children, you will think me some sedate matron whose years of experience are marked by silver threads in the dark coil.

But for your questions, my curious sister, modesty would not allow me to display my list of accomplishments. Pardon me, if, with a face suffused by blushes, I do give them now. Joyce can wash; and, at same time, can find both poetry and phiosophy in the soap-bubbles. Joyce can iron; and with an eye for the beautiful, can enjoy the glossy smoothness of the snowy linens. Joyce can cook; well enough, at least, to save the family from hunger and indigestion. Joyce can keep house, and can keep away the dirt and cobwebs too. Joyce's affection for children is sufficiently strong; and she sees full well through the doting fondness with which many young ladies caress them, seeking through such signs of latent tenderness to capture the heart and hand of some unsuspecting bachelor. Joyce *can* trust her sewing for examination. To convince Quiz of this, I offer to make her a much beruffled and betucked petticoat which, if she like, she can hang in the ADVOCATE office for inspection,

Even were all you have heard of Joyce true, it does seem to me that your reasoning is rather absurd. Would you say Goldsmith should never have given us that beautiful character, the Vicar of Wakefield because his own life was wild and irregular? Ought the drunkard to lure others to ruin because he himself is a slave to the bottle? Were Joyce in reality as ignorant of household work as in your representation, could that person not know the value of such knowledge and advise others accordingly?

Thanks, Quiz, for your advice. Though apparently given in a spirit rather malicious than friendly, perhaps beneath the surface of your intentions lay a stratum of magnanimous interest in humanity which prompted the assault.

The following was passed at the last meeting of the North Carolina Republican Executive Committee,

Whereas, the colored people of North Carolina cast a very large proportion of the vote of the State and in the past they have been faithful to the Republican party;

Therefore be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to recoguize the colored voters of the State by a bestowal upon them of an equitable proportion of the Federal patronage of North Carolina.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

In my last notes I gave an account of the Tuesday Evening Club and its entertainment, in these I will be compelled to give a list of distinguished personages together with their costumes as it is due the ladies, owing to the preparation they made and the taste and style they gave to the entertainment. It is also due to those who delivered the addresses of the evening to give a brief sketch of the remarks made by them. Mr. Paul Davis, the master of ceremonies introduced Mr Dickson who delivered the address of welcome as follows:

"Mr. President and members of the Tuesday Evening Club, there is a voice here who has welcomed you here before I spoke: here it is (pointing to the sign). I welcome you here this evening in behalf of the Tuesday Evening Club. Sir, I saw the sun as he arose from his Eastern bed and majestically coursed its way to the meridian thence to the Western horizon and I murmured to myself that we shall meet in the evening and festivate the memories of the Club. To-night we have killed the fatted calf of welcome and invite you to the feast, and we beg you to share with us what joy and pleasure bloom here this evening. We welcome you, thrice welcome you." (applause.)

Mr. Servent of Virginia responded as follows: "Mr. President and members of the Evening Club, in behalf the guests here assembled I thank you for this welcome and will be pleased to share with you the fatted calf in the room below (laughter and applause). I rejoice to see that our society has grown to such an extent, it is a part of our nature and such occasions as these tend to our improvement and a higher civilization. If I had as many mouths as Hydra and the voice of a lion all would be employed in uttering that I now do thank! thank! thank!" (applause.)

Miss Tyler's solo could not have been better and the reading of a poem was quite entertaining. There were quite a number of strangers present and the crowded gallery demonstrated the interest the invited guests took in the affair. Every one appeared in full dress and the crown of belle of the evening was worn by Miss Sarah Jackson who was attired in brocade silk with satin and silk lace and handsome flowers, Miss Carrie Reese looked sweet in camel's hair trimmed with damassin and antique lace, Mrs. King one of the bride's invited donned black trimmed with brocade and English lace, Miss Robbie Lane smiled in pink merino trimmed with valenciennes lace and flowers. The form of Miss Ruth Servent looked well in pink silk trimmed with Spanish lace and jewelry, Miss Lizzie Lane coiffed blue camel's hair with brocade silk and lace a l'Anglaise, Miss Pink Waiker black silk and satin trimmed with black Spanish lace was something worth noting. Miss Charity Bright, the President, was attired in black silk with satin and brocade en traine, Miss Annie Wells wore French muslin with a wreath of natural flowers reaching from the shoulders to the bodice, Miss Annie Filppings blue with fringe and flowers, Mrs. Annie Snowden black lace a la duchesse, Miss Sydney Anderson white bunting trimmed in Spanish lace and cream ribbon, Miss Mary Brooks' tall colossal form rested in steel trim with valenciennes lace trimming and vines of flowers real and lively reaching and forming a circle around the body, Miss Laura Johnson blue silk trimmed with English lace and flowers, Miss Vick Tyler black silk velvet trimmed with bugles and English black lace, Mrs. Emma Mitchell blue satin and silk with flowers, Miss Mary Heath white tulle with Spanish lace and flowers of lilac Miss Mary Green rose colored silk upholstered by a brocade silk basque trimmed with Spanish lace, Mrs. Emily Reese wore a lilac silk trimmed with English lace and flowers, Miss Nettie Jones encompassed pink and white silk with nondescript lace trimming, Miss Carrie Custer wore cream colored bunting with brocade silk trimmed with lace and flowers, Miss Nettie F. Smith of Brooklyn New York, donned black satin with blue sirah and diamond necklace and flowers. Miss Sallie Washington proved a thorn in her sea foam silk trimmed with Spanish lace and flowers, Miss Hennie Squire was beautifully dressed in white grenadine, with valenciennes lace and living flowers, Mrs. Thomas Coleman wasattired in blue bunting trimmed with blue silk and lace, Mrs. Paul Davis wore pink silk, trimmed with Spanish lace and chenille fringe, Mrs. Ella White white silk trimmed with silk allusion and lace Mrs. William Hicks wore satin and velvet trimmed with white bugles and flowers, Mrs. Watson Coleman wore black silk with valenciennes lace trimming and flowers, Mrs. Moody white bunting trimmed with white Spanish lace, Annie Bird was lovely in steel silk trimmed with valenciennes lace, Margaret Smith cream cashimere trimmed with silk lace Emma Smith cream bunting with pink silk trimming and flowers, Alice Howard cream colored damasin wite satin, lace and flowers, Mrs. Wm. Joyce black silk with old gold brocade basque and and ancient lace, Susie Gant pink and white silk with white silk fringe, Mary Holland of Cambridge, black silk with white swiss overskirt and flowers, Miss Willie Jefferson blue silk with spanish lace and flowers, Alice Dickson lavender silk Spanish lace and trimming, Theodocia Perrin pearl and cherry satin trimmed with Spanish lace.

The gentlemen present who were attired in claw hammer coats, white ties and evening shoes were William Joyce, R. H. Johnson, Joseph Green, William Brown, W. H. R. Harris, William Westley, C. H. Woods, George K. Brown, J. A. Bryan, John P. Ashby, Jasper Lee, William Medley, Thomas Coleman, J. J. Carter, William West, Lewis Powell, Frank Richardson, J. Mason Seward, William Scott, Elisha Hill, Watson Coleman, Paul Davis, William H. Pollard, L. B. Holland, William Johnson, Phillip Smith, Wm. Tunell, Samuel Clark, John C. Matthews, D. D. Dickson, S. S. Servent of Virginia, Edw. Smith, Levin Handy, Dennis Reese, William Jolly, Cor. Thompson, Charles Powell, Daniel Johnson, Henry Smith, Alonzo Mitchell, P. H. Quarrels, Lewis Burke and others. The affair was very brilliant. To the "victor belong the spoils."

Ebenezer A. M. E. Church.

Georgetown, D. C., May 27, 1881.

Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir, it has been some time since I have grasped the pen to inform you and your many readers of how things are moving on in West Washington. A little over twelve months ago at the time of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, I was sent to the above named church, by Bishop J. M. Brown. I entered upon my official duties with a will and determination to redeem our beloved Zion from her financial and spiritual embarrassments, by the help of God and the assistance of the members and the many friends of the church.

My first object was to pay off the indebtedness of the church, some of which had been standing for ten, or twelve years. On this occasion I divided the members and friends into four brigades, Silver brigade, Greenback Brigade, Central Brigade and the Busy Bees. At this effort on the second Sunday in June 1881, we raised one hundred dollars and were able to pay something on all the claims which was over three hundred dollars, we repeated the effort in August and raised fifty dollars; things moved on grandly until selfishness and the want of His name entered into our ranks and because of these things, some only ran well for a season and like the seed sown in stony ground, soon withered. We gave God the praise for what had been accomplished. In the midst of these stumbling blocks and a hard winter, we had some true friends of the church who continued to work for the interest of the church and by so doing we have raised some nine hundred dollars from the three departments, of the church, the stewards, the trustees and Sabbath School.

Now I will say something of my treatment by the people. Some of them have been very kind to me and my family; they have given me four grand surprises, but the one given on the 26th of May, surpassed all others. Over one hundred friends from the three churches—namely, Ebenezer, the First Baptist and the Mt. Zion M. E. Church, called me from my resting place, to open the door that they might show their appreciation and esteem for my Christian course, during my stay in their midst; they filled two tables with eatables, the best the market affords, which always make the preachers and his family glad. They gave quite a number of presents to my wife and children and I came in for my share. Brother J. H. Ferguson presented the things in a neat little speech, after this the friends refreshed themselves with ice cream, lemonade and cake. We then shook the hand of friendship and they departed for their homes. A half an hour after the friends left a party of serenaders appeared in front of the parsonage, led by M. E. Bell and Mr. Dade, and they made the air echo with their sweet music. I now leave for my new field of labor. The mission on Monday night last, in my absence paid me another surprise led by Brother Jacobs.

May God ever bless the Christian workers in Georgetown.

JAMES T. MORRIS.

Israel C. M. E. Church.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Mr. Editor:

To appreciate the force of the suggestion in the article of last week's ADVOCATE in regard to the relation of the Colored M. E. Church of America to the Democratic party and the Southern Church, it is important to consider how perfect and absolutely obedient, submissive and subservient were the Clergy and Church in the Ante-Bellum days to the slave power and since the war to Southern political measures such as Ku Klux, White Liners. Tissue ballots, ballot-box stuffing, etc.—by which more than eight thousand innocent men have been murdered for political purposes and innumerable other outrages and the grossest wrongs are yet being perpetrated.

Slavery could never have maintained its existence in the South but for the sanction and support given it by the Clergy and Church there, nor could the outrages referred to, since the war if the voice and sentiment of the church was against it. When, where and by whom has any representative body of any Southern Church been recorded against these things?

"LIKE PEOPLE"

has a forcible illustration in the South. "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsen" is written upon the walls of the Southern Church and will be until she undertakes to arouse and educate public sentiment, to demand a just and indiscrimnate administration and enforcement of the laws; without partiality or favoritism and allow freedom and toleration of opinion.

The extent and influence of the "Barbarism of Slavery" as Mr. Sumner called it, is forcibly depicted and illustrated in the "Fool's Errand" (which everybody should read), on the Southern society and civilization. It has penetrated every avenue and relation of life. A Northern person going to the South breathes in the atmosphere and almost scents it in the soil as he walks upon it. Her Southern Doctors of Divinity professed to believe and taught that slavery was a divine institution, that it was proper and appropiate condition for a Negro, who, was an inferior being, not capable of mental developement.

The writer has resided in the South for 15 years and was himself waylaid by Ku Klux and left for dead when near his farm, soon after nightfall.

OBSERVER.

(OBSERVER then gives some valuable statistical information. As we cannot publish it in full in this issue and it cannot well be abridged, we leave what he says on this point, furnish an other article.)

—The exercises of the Senior Class of the Preparatory Department of Howard University took place at the College Chapel Friday evening May 27. After prayer by——the following programme was carried out: Oration, D. M. Chambers of this city Providence in History; Oration, James E. Demby of Baltimore, Maryland, Vox Populi; Male Quartette; Oration, The Highest Civilization, Charley C. Johnson, Culpeper Court House, Virginia; Oration, Unwritten History, John Lawson, of Washington, D. C.; Music; Oration, Push and Will Power, Ellsworth Pryor, Washington, D. C.; Oration, The Autonomy of the States, Edward L. Thornton, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Dr. Patton pronounced the benediction.

The Orations were all well conceived and quite well delivered, though if there had been some special training in elocution, the manner of two would have been perceptibly improved.

The singing by Mr. W. T. Benjamin of a bass solo, and that by Mr. Beale in a quartette was very rapturously applauded. If we were called on to prophesy we would name Mr. Chambers as the prospective Minister, Mr. Pryor as the man of business and Mr. Thornton as the lawyer. Mr. Lawson has very much of the orator. The

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

AGENTS.

Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

LOCAL.

☞We insert a three line local advertisement for entertainments, at which an admission fee is charged, for twenty-five cents. tf.

—The High School graduating exercises will take place next Thursday evening.

—The excursion of the Capital City Guards was a grand success.

—Major Martin R. Delaney spoke at Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church last Sunday evening.

—The Miner Normal School will hold its commencement Wednesday evening next, when 18 young ladies will graduate as full-blown school teachers.

—The May party of the 5th Baptist Sunday School was a financial and social success.

—Our genial young friends, John and Lieut. George S. Contee, left the city Monday evening last.

—If the present choir at St. Luke's can be held together a reasonable length of time, it will undoubtedly furnish good music.

—Mrs. Cryer is organist at Union Bethel Sunday School.

—Mr. John H. Jackson of Lexington, Kentucky, was in our city last week.

—Rev. S. P. Smith held his church social at Lincoln Mission on Friday evening the 27th ult. A large crowd was present, and besides music, there was select reading by Messrs. Jesse Lawson and Calvin D. Johnson.

—Mr. Isaiah Mitchell has returned from his political trip to Virginia.

—Mr. J. G. Curry made a flying trip to Norfolk last week.

—Mr. P. B. S. Bagnall from Norfolk is in the city.

—Miss Hattie Q. Brown, the greatest American elocutionist, will give readings two evenings at Union Bethel Church, June 8th and 9th, under the auspices of the United Sons and Daughters of Bethel, for the benefit of the new church.

—Miss A. L. Tilghman left Louisville for her home in Washington, D. C., last Thursday morning, accompanied by Col. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati. Miss Tilghman has made a favorable impression on the Louisville people, and received $100 as a reward for her presence and participation with the music people of Louisville. *Ex.*

—The Ministerial General Assembly of the District will meet at Rev. F. J. Grimke's residence 1608 R street, n. w., next Tuesday morning the 7 inst. at half past ten o'clock. We hope as many brethren as can, will attend.

—June 1, the clerks of the Appointment Office Post Office Department placed on the desk of the Chief Clerk, a very handsome floral tribute in the shape of an immense Maltese Cross. At the top, the figures 1831, at the bottom 1811, to the right "June," to the left of the centre "First"; in the centre "Merit," Mr. Marr was first appointed June 1, 1831.

☞In order that there be no mistake, we state once more, that parties desiring notices of entertainments at which an admission fee is charged *before* the same come off must pay for them as advertisements. *After* these entertainments a a brief account of them will be published, free of charge as matter of news. ☜

—The Methodist Preachers' meeting will be held next Monday morning at the Union Bethel Church, M street, between 15th and 16th streets, at half past ten o'clock, a. m.

—The 8th Annual Commencement of the Law Department of Howard University which off Wednesday evening drew a large audience to the College Chapel. W. C. Stone, Esq., Dean, conducted the exercises. Dr. Rankin opened with prayer. Miss S. Alice Somerville gave a piano solo, Mrs. G. W. Ball and Miss Tillie Somerville rendered very acceptably a a duett. The dean then gave the charge to the class after which Miss Blanche Washington took her place to give a solo. President Garfield entered and took his place on the platform amid loud applause, after the solo Mr. W. H. Richards the valedictorian spoke on The Genius of our Government.

Mr. Richards, who is tall and slender with the appearance of a fashionable divinity student, for nearly half an hour held the audience spell bound by his fervid oratory and matchless rhetoric. Then was a song by Mrs. G. W. Ball. The degree of LL. B. was conferred by President Garfield in a neat speech. Then Hon. A. H. Pettibone, M. C., of Tennessee, delivered an interesting address of the Relations of Educated Young men to Society. After music by Miss Washington the benediction was pronounced. The members of the class are: H. E. Baker, Mississippi William H. Richards, Tennessee, James H. S. Parker, Tennessee, Charles H. Lemon, Virginia and L. A. Lewis, South Carlina The ushers were J. F. Carle, L. O. Posey, George W. Cook, J. Lawson and T. S. D. Berger.

—Rev. Robert Johnson, of the 4th Baptist Church, organized a private school about five months ago for the purpose of gathering idle boys and girls from the streets. Wednesday evening last this school held at the church a very creditable exhibition. Prof. James Storum and Rev. William Waring were present, the latter making some excellent remarks. Mr. Ben. F. Pannel led the music and Mr. C. D. Johnson presided at the organ.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The College department of Howard University held its commencement exercises last Thursday evening. The chapel was tastefully adorned with flowers and the stars and stripes. Notwithstanding the unfair weather, the chapel was crowded, which shows that the University still has a place in the hearts of the people. The subjects chosen by the graduates for their orations were living ones, and were handled with considerable skill. The following are the graduates and their orations: "The Lever," Jesse Lawson, Plainfield, N. J., oration, "The Monroe Doctrine," James C. Delphy, Pittsburg, Pa., oration, "Wealth and Education," Richard L. Gaines, Independence, Mo., oration, "The Mission of the Colored Student," Logan Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn., oration, "Oppression," Walter L. Lewis, Washington, D. C., oration, "The Philosophy of History," William A. Sinclair, Georgetown, S. C., oration and valedictory, "Self-Mastery," Geo. W. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa. President Patton then conferred the degree of A. B. upon the graduates. The honorary degree was conferred upon W. J. Simmons, president of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and Professor Wiley Lane, principal of the normal department, Howard University. The following acted as ushers: Scott Wood, T. S. D. Burger, David C. Deans, class '83, Samuel Collins, Charles Beale, class '84.

BARBADOS.

On the second Sunday in Lent the Bishop of Barbados held an ordination, at which there was one candidate for the Priesthood, the Rev. H. A. Todd, a man of color, ordained deacon in Tolago seven years ago. At 7 A. M. the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. J. N. Durant, a black clergyman, bearing his pastoral staff, and acting as his chaplain, the Rev. T. Clark, M. A. acting as deputy Archdeacon, the Rev. Thorne, A. K. C., another black presbyter, and the Rev. E. A. Cutting, B. A., a lightly colored deacon, with the choir, entered the cathedral, singing as a Processional the hymn "Disposer Supreme." After the candidate had been presented the Bishop retired to his throne, and with the choir (entirley black and colored men and boys) sang the Litany. He then was celebrant, assisted by his two colored priests as Epistoler and Gospeler, and, after the Gospel, admitted the Negro deacon to the sacred order of the priesthood. There was a large and devout congregation, about a hundred of whom communed. The communion Service was Ouseley in C, which was almost faultlessly rendered, without any accompaniment, by the colored choir. It was remarked that the Bishop and deputy Archdeacon were the only white faces among the officiants, and that such a phenomenon twenty years ago would have been been an impossibility in Barbados.—"The Guardian."

ISRAEL'S DEFENCE.

Editor of the Advocate:

Sir—In your issue of May 28, appeared a letter eulogizing Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh, condemning the bishops of the A. M. E. Church, criticising Rev. W. T. Thomas (at present pastor of Israel Church) and casting serious reflections upon the C. M. E. Church.

Although I cannot divine the motive of a man who has been connected with M. E. Church, according to his own statement, for more than fifty years, in complimenting Israel Church as intelligent, cultured liberal and at the same time belittling her for casting in her lot with a Democratic Rebel concern, I think some of us should make a reply.

The writer of that letter is either ignorant of his subject or a wilful teller of falsehoods; for no one can deny to the C. M. E. Connection, a legitimate origin and a respectable standing. History vindicates her. At Memphis, Tennessee, May 1870, the Methodist E. Church South organized the colored members of their connection, according to their own request, into a *separate* and *distinct* church to be known as the C. M. E. Church in America. OBSERVER ought to be old enough, at the age of sixty or seventy to know the meaning of the words "separate" and "distinct." Though the father of the C. M. E. Church owned slaves and is of Southern opinion, the child disapproves the father's acts and has an opinion of its own.

Then allow me to say, that the C. M. E. Church is not a Democratic Rebel concern nor is Israel Church, one of its charges, engaged in furthering Democratic principles.

I should think a member of the E. E. Church ought to be the last one to speak of churches as kitchens. If I be not mistaken, that denomination has colored members who have for a long time been petitioning for a bishop of their own color; but to no purpose. The M. E. Church is willing to allow their colored brethren to remain in the kitchen, and contribute to a white bishop's support; nay, they are willing to send one of their number to preach in the kitchen,—but to elect a black bishop or to permit a black man to preach in a white church to a white congregation is to their colored members foolishness and to themselves a stumbling block. People who live in glass churches ought not to throw stones at other churches.

Israel Church of its own free will and accord connected herself with the C. M. E. Church; she complains of no unkept promises, no fraud, and rejoices to say that her presiding Bishop has practiced no deception, being a plain outspoken Christian, a man in whom there is no guile.

We are happy if OBSERVER is not Bro. Thomas brings the Holy Spirit with him, and the church, recovering from her spiritual weakness, already delights itself in the smile of God. OBSERVER will no doubt be surprised when I tell him that Brother Thomas is a well-read man and has studied Theology in one of the Southern Institutions. I know he will be surprised, because old men are generally surprised when they hear any good thing concerning young men. Brother Thomas understands grammar. Having been associated for a long time with people who speak a broken language, he has unwittingly adopted some of their expressions. There is nothing unnatural in this. The very ablest men make grammatical errors. I have heard Henry Ward Beecher make grammatical errors. Senator Logan has been criticised for using bad grammar. Why not let Brother Thomas make a few until he has outgrown them. Beecher's congregation still retains him; the Legislature persists in sending Logan to the Senate and we are determined to stand by Brother Thomas. There are three things that we admire in Brother Thomas, he is a Christian, a progressive man and a man of energy.

If he have proper support (and I believe he will get it; for God is with us the church will rejoice always that the Bishop sent him, and will regret to part with him when his time is out.

We hope OBSERVER will pay us another visit, in order that spiritual strength may be revived. We shall ever pray for him, hoping that coals of fire may not be heaped thereby upon his head.

ONE OF THE STEWARDS.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st, Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25-1y

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P. G. M. T. Morris Chester will by invitation of Sumner lodge 1384 deliver in Boston the oration at its twelth anniversary on the evening of June 8th., 1881 at Paine's Memorial Hall. The order of exercises will be varied and attractive. A grand banquet graced by the fair and strengtheend by the brave will be a brilliant feature of the ceremonies. The character of the affair may be inferred by the tickets of admission being placed at one dollar each. The Boston Odd Fellows always do things on a first class scale.

At the literary exercises of the graduating class of the preparatory department of Howard University Star of the West 1369 G. U. O. of O. F. presented P. N. F. D. M, C. Chambers an elegant floral horse shoe, embellished with three links. It was noteworthy because Bro Cahmbers was *first* incited to study because he found without it progress as an Odd Fellow was impossible. When he joined the Lodge in 1868 or '69 he could neither read nor write. Now he is prepared to enter college or take up a profession.

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THE NEWS.

The State of Missouri having made proposals for a loan of $150,000, there were seven bids, two at 3 per cent., one at 3½, one 3½, two at 4 and one at 4½. The Bank of Commerce of St. Louis was the successful bidder at 3 per cent.

The capitalists of Great Britain have invested in new securities—largely American—to the extent of $750,000,000 during the last six months. Stocks which three years ago were never heard of in England, are now regularly listed on the London Exchange books.

Losses by Fire.—At Epping, N. H., B. W. Hoyt's shoe factory, $85,000. At Skowhegan, Me., the Turner House and stables, with twenty horses and several adjacent stores, dwellings and stables, $50,000. At Chicago, E. J. Cufley's furniture factory, $32,000. At New York, L. H. Rice & Co.'s gentlemen's furnishing house, $10,000. At Little Rock, Ark., Kirton's tallow chandlery, $12,000. At Kenton, Ohio, the Indianapolis and Bloomington Railroad depot, the Franklin House, the Dugan House, Presbyterian Church, German Lutheran Church, Seymour & Co.'s grain house and two dwellings, $46,000. The extensive works of the Collier White Lead and Oil Company, St. Louis, were burned. The company recently increased its capital stock from $650,000 to $1,000,000, and was working up to its full capacity.

The long expected parasite that is to destroy the potato-bug has appeared. It is a small brown bug, that covers the potato-bug in myriads, and sucks the juices out of their ungainly bodies, leaving their lifeless carcasses to bleach in the sun.

Jacob H. Freeburger, 9 years old, was killed on the street at Baltimore, by the accidental discharge of an old musket in the hands of Charles Derling, 13 years old.

A terrible accident occurred to the st mail train which left New York near Trenton, N. J., resulting in the derailing of several coaches, the death of two persons and the injury of a number of others.

The Discount and Deposit Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $104,000 assets $106,000.

Henry Ward Beecher, had such a slim audience to hear his first lecture at Nashville, Tenn., that his engagement for a second lecture was cancelled.

A heavy shock of eartquake was felt at Les Ebolements and L'Islet, Quebec.

Wm. M. Wadley, president of the Georgia Central Railroad, has leased the Port Royal Railroad, extending from Augusta, Ga., to Port Royal, S. C.

Mrs. Garfield is reported entirely free from fever and is now rapidly convalescing. The President will soon remove his family to the Soldiers' Home for the summer.

At Nortonville, Kansas, three masked men, with revolvers drawn, entered the store of McCarthy & Hogson, in which at the time were Mr. McCarthy, a clerk, two ladies and two little girls, and while one robber stood sentinel at the door, [illegible] robbed the safe of $12,000.

[illegible]ville and Augusta Railroad Company was reorganized at Knoxville, Tenn., with a capital of $1,000,000. The new company will complete the road from its present terminus to the Tennessee and North Carolina line.

Destructive hail and rain storms are also reported in Texas. At Taylor, Texas, several dwellings, the Christian and Catholic churches and Odd-Fellows' Hall were blown down.

The first crate of Georgia peaches left Macon, Ga., for New York. The crop in that section is estimated at 60,000 baskets.

A stage coach was stopped by robbers near Ponca Springs, Colorado, and the mails and passengers robbed of $500, a $3,300 draft and sundry gold watches.

The circulation of the standard dollar from the treasury vaults has practically stopped altogether.

Advices from Seneca City, S. C., say that great excitement exists in consequence of the discovery of diamonds in and near the old Cochran gold mine.

The Colombian Senate has disapproved the protocol recently agreed to by the representatives of the United States and Colombia, relative to the Panama Canal.

The boiler in Goffney & Co.'s dyeworks, in Kensington, Phila., exploded with disastrous effect. Three persons were killed and many others were buried in the ruins.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Nicaragua, by order of the government, which has been obliged to order out troops to suppress riots in their favor.

The publication of Jeff Davis' book in London has waked up the holders of Confederate bonds of 1864, who still think they have a claim on the United States government.

The jewels which were stolen from Gen. Grant while on his way to Mexico, were found on the persons of one Fitzpatrick and an accomplice, at Texarkana, and are now secure in St. Louis. The robbers, who were discharged railroad attaches, have been arrested.

Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was tendered a reception by a number of business men on his return from Europe.

At a fire in a freight depot at Springfield, Mass., an explosion of gasoline occurred, burning forty persons, including several firemen, many severely.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Anchor Line steamship Macedonian, from New York for Glasgow, is ashore on the Scotch coast in a bad position.—Bismarck is pushing his plans for building up German commerce in Eastern Asia and the South Sea.—In the French Senate strong opposition is promised the *scrutin de liste* bill, but it will probably pass.—Arrests of landleaguers continue in Ireland.—About [illegible] persons were injured in the riot at [illegible]allstown, Ireland.—Mr. Dillon [illegible] a letter complaining of his imprisonment and repudiating the correct[illegible]e report of his recent speech, [illegible]ength of which he was ar[illegible]

[illegible] cabinet discussed the [illegible] A complete suppression of the land league is urged.—A motion to revise the French constitution was rejected.—It is said in London that Sarah Bernhardt will be married to W. M. Angelo, who traveled with her in America.—Sir Lionel Sackville West, now British minister at Madrid, is mentioned as the probable successor of Sir Edward Thornton at Washington.—Mr. Seguin, a correspondent of the Paris Telegraphe in Tunis, has been murdered by an Arab fanatic. The murderer was arrested and shot.—M. de Lesseps has obtained a concession from Greece to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

The London *News* expresses doubts whether the British government has the power to formally suppress the land league. The *Times* takes the ground that the law must put down the league or the league will put down the law.—The Donegal people have had a fight with the British gunboat Goshawk.—In Macedonia, as in Armenia, the Porte is taking energetic measures for the suppression of revolutionary agitations.—The French have seized a Maltese vessel on suspicion of smuggling a contraband cargo to Tunis.—The Confederate bondholders in London are reviving speculation in those "securities."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Experiments have been made on animals with pure hydrocianic acid by M. Brame. The bodies of those killed with it remained unaffected by decomposition for about a month. During that time the acid remained in the tissues, and especially in the stomach. It could be easily separated by distillation, but much more readily from the tissues of herbivorous than of carnivorous animals.

A paper on electricity and the announcement of fire lately read by M. Bartelons before the scientific section of the Syndical Union of Belgium, stated, on statistical evidence, that with the most perfected systems serious fires were reduced to four per cent.; with systems of telegraph lines, but without alarms, they still reached seventeen per cent., while without telegraphic assistance they reached twenty-seven per cent.

A system of lighting railroad cars with gas has been tried on the Baltic Railway. The gas is made on the cars by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc, the resulting hydrogen being carbureted by being passed through naphtha vapor. It is said that this gas has very little odor, that its flame is bright, white, and constant, and that it is cheaper and gives better results than stearine candles.

A stenographic machine in now in use at Paris. It is worked by means of a keyboard and an alphabet of six elementary signs, from which are combined seventy-four phonetic letters. As fast as a person can speak the operator can print his words in these signs, which can be learned in a few months. It is suggested that blind people would probably make good operators, from the acute sense of hearing which they commonly possess. The machine is adapted to any language; and if the words are spoken with deliberation the operator can record them, although they may be to him in an unknown tongue.

M. Boudet has constructed an apparatus for relieving pain by mechanical vibration. It consists of a tuning-fork kept in constant vibration by an electro-magnet, and the tremors thus produced are communicated directly to the skin by means of a rod. The efficacy of vibrations is no doubt due to the irritating effects of the shocks on the terminal twigs of the nerves, and it is expected that many kinds of pain will be dispelled by the use of this appliance. When the nerves are not too deep-seated, Boudet's apparatus is said to be capable of charming away neuralgia in a few minutes. When it is applied to the skull it produces a sense of giddiness and a desire to sleep.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

We are sowing seeds of truth or error, of dishonesty or integrity, every day we live and everywhere we go, that will take root in somebody's life.

Good nature extracts sweetness from everything with which it comes in contact, as the bee extracts honey from every flower which it visits.

Fire, flood, mistake or accident may rob us of our material possessions, but they cannot get at the treasures of the immortal mind.

Logic helps us to strip off the outward disguises of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature.

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.

If some folks had their way about this world how few people could live comfortably in it!

A man who helps to circulate a piece of gossip is as bad as the one who originated it. To put your fist into a tar barrel and then go round shaking hands with everybody is what some people like to do.

Let no one suppose that by acting a good part through life he will escape scandal. There will be those even who will hate them for the very qualities that ought to procure esteem. There are folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

What greater thing is there for two human souls than to feel that they are joined for life—to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting.

George Muller, a clerk in a pork packing house in New York, was attacked a few days ago with a swelling of the muscles of the arms and legs, supposed to be trichnæ.

Wm. Acum, a Chinaman, has become a citizen of Duchess county, N. Y. He has an American wife and considerable property. He may be the, ah! cumming man.

HUMOROUS.

A medical writer says, children need more wraps then adults. They generally get more.

John Baine, of Ottawa, ran a mile in 4 minutes 28 seconds, the quickest time on record.

It is stated that the Missouri Pacific Railroad will be built to the mouth of the Brazos river.

A young man who lost his hand in a hay-cutter describes it as worse than being cut by a girl.

More than four million dollars' worth of railroad property in Jersey City is exempt from taxation.

Eighty-six thousand dollars per year is to be saved by cutting down the work on a single star route.

The scheme for a new militia law appears to rest largely upon the conviction that the national guard is N. G.

"It is rather hard to die in abject poverty," said one. "It is harder still to live in it," was the rejoinder.

Max Strakosch, theatrical manager, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, to Charles H. Neilson.

The æsthetic craze has reached Maine, and now the people up there will be worshipping old oaken buckets.

Slang intrudes even into love affairs. She asked, "Am I your little lamb?" and he replied, "Well, you just gambol."

"Always pay as you go," said an old man to his nephew. "But, uncle, suppose I have nothing to pay with?" "Then don't go."

There is a class of people who are not able to decide between the merits of butter and of oleomargarine. They are looking for bread.

An old lady who has several unmarried daughters feeds them on fish diet, because it is rich in phosphorous, and phosphorous is the essential thing in making matches.

The aged historian, Bancroft, says the reason of his robust health is that he eats light meals and walks. On such premtses it is safe to conclude that a tramp will live forever.

A poor old rheumatic lady said to her physician: "Oh! doctor, doctor, I suffer so much with my hands and feet!" "Be patient, dear madam," he soothingly responded, "you'd suffer a great deal more without them."

Teacher—"Now, Robby, what is the plural of mouse?" Robby—"Do-no'm'm." Teacher—"Why, Robby, I'm surprised. The plural of mouse is mice. Don't forget that now." Robby—"No'm." Teacher—"Now tell me what is the plural of house." Robby—"Hice,"

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, for his conduct. "Love," said he, "I am like the prodigal son; I shall reform by and by." "I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, for I will arise and go to my father."

"William," she exclaimed, pushing him away from her, "you've been eating radishes." "Clara," he responded, reproachfully, "you forget that I live in a boarding-house and that radishes at this season of the year cost ten cents a bunch." "Forgive me, Willie," she said, penitently, and immediately rising turned the light down several degrees lower.

"When we are old, Claude, we shall still be lovers," she said, gazing into his eyes with the rapture of a gifted woman who writes poetry for the Boston papers. "The warm hues of our youthful affection shall never fade, but only grow brighter as we draw nearer to the sunset. We shall still sit out in the hush of the summer eves and feed our souls on the poetry of the stars, shall we not?" "Well, hardly," answered Claude, "unless you want me to remain up till daybreak basting your old back with arnica." Then she bit off a fresh chunk of chewing-gum, and the only sound that broke the silence was the crunching of her gold-plugged molars.

The Japanese Laborer.

In his own country the frugal Jap lives in a house of no more than four rooms; one for eating, sleeping and sitting, one for cooking, one for bathing and one to spare. He never wears boots nor brings mud into the house. He and his family sit on the floor when they eat, and take their meals at a low table. The floor of their dining and sitting-room is covered with clean, soft mats, upon which at night cotton comforters are spread to sleep under. Such a house can be built and furnished for one hundred dollars, and though cheap and small, is comfortable. The bath, found in almost all laborers' houses, is in daily use. "Better than gold is the water cold."

The largest offer ever made to an actor has peen made to Irving. Just think of it! Twenty thousand guineas for a seven months' tour in America, and yet it was declined with thanks.

A newspaper man and an army officer lately fought a duel at Alexander, Piedmont, but as the pistols had been loaded by the seconds with "hardshot" candy, there was no damage done.

A steamer is about to leave St. John's, Newfoundland, for Lady Franklin Bay with relief for the party who went there last summer in the "Gulnare."

Good for Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of a serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.

A child being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews, replied: Breakfast, dinner and supper."

Vegetine is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

A lady, joking about her nose said: "I had nothing to do in shaping it. It was a birthday present."

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GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. CHAS. CRAIG BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

"The public speaker of the present day labors under difficulties of which the speakers of the last century never dreamed, for while the audiences of the past received what was said without question, those of the present day are usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored man. 'Well, Uncle, do you ever go to hear the young preacher?' asked the unfledged doctor. 'No, Massa,' replied the negro, 'dis chile don't let none o' dem students practis on him.' The darkey had bogun to think. The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposably scientific people were only a few years ago as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain came in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that General Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved: I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began, in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and *in every case* I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well-founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend toward all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken, and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease until [illegible] is man's highest study.

It was one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

"Is this the Adams House?" asked a stranger of a Bostonian. "Yes, till you get to the roof; then it's eaves."

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

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Truly yours, JOHN McGETTIGAN.

Being personally acquainted with Mr. McGettigan, I can vouch for him as being reliable in his statement, as I have sold him VEGETINE.

DR. J. W. ABEL, Druggist, 1024 Beach Street.

Vegetine.
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